

In re Appln. of Vander Aa et al.  
Application No. 10/068,017

*SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS*

Replace paragraph [0034] with:

a<sup>1</sup> [0034] The hydrophobic phase preferably comprises a vinyl resin having carboxyl functionality. The term "vinyl resin" includes polymers prepared by chain reaction polymerization, or addition polymerization, through carbon-carbon double bonds, using vinyl monomers and monomers copolymerizable with vinyl monomers. Typical vinyl monomers include, without limitation, vinyl esters, acrylic and methacrylic monomers, and vinyl aromatic monomers including styrene. The vinyl polymers may be branched by including in the polymerization reaction monomers that have two reaction sites. When the vinyl polymer is branched, it nonetheless remains usefully soluble. By "soluble" it is meant that the polymer can be diluted with one or more solvents. (By contrast, polymers may be crosslinked into insoluble, three-dimensional network structures that are only be swelled by solvents.) The branched vinyl resins retain solvent dilutability in spite of significant branching.

Replace paragraph [0047] with:

a<sup>2</sup> [0047] The theoretical glass transition temperature can be adjusted according to methods well-known in the art through selection and apportionment of the ~~comonomers~~ comonomers. In a preferred embodiment, the theoretical  $T_g$  is above room temperature, and preferably the theoretical  $T_g$  is at least about 60 °C, more preferably at least about 70 °C. The methods and compositions of the present invention preferably employ vinyl polymers having a  $T_g$  of from about 50 °C to about 125 °C, more preferably from about 60 °C to about 100 °C, and even more preferably from about 70 °C to about 90 °C.